(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2635.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1797.

VENICE, *April* 22.

GENERAL BUONAPARTE, in offering the option of peace or war to this republic, has demanded the payment of a conſiderable ſum, and that Bergamo, Breſcia, &c. be declared independent.

The emperor has admitted the reſignation of general Wurmſer, and granted him a conſiderable penſion.

FRANCFORT, *April* 29.

Yeſterday a veſſel ſailed from hence to Cologne, the firſt inſtance of the kind that has occurred theſe five years in conſequence of the war.

PARIS, *May* 7.

The hopes of a general peace begin to prevail. There is ſcarcely any doubt entertained that the emperor has promiſed to make England become a party to the negotiations which are to be opened at the congreſs of Berne. We hear of a courier having croſſed Germany, in order to repair to London, to give intelligence to the court of St. James's in the name of the emperor, of his intention to conclude a peace, and to preſs England to accede to it. The emperor did not pretend that his preceding engagements with the king of Great-Britain would prevent his concluding a ſeparate peace, but that he was anxiouſly deſirous that England ſhould ſend miniſters for the purpoſe of negotiation to the congreſs of Berne. Here it appears, that the emperor, who played a ſubordinate part to Great-Britain, has forced that power, in ſome degree, to follow his example.

Every thing, in this intervention, appears to be for our advantage. England has nothing but reſtitutions to make to us, and we have had only two ways of obtaining our object; one, by ourſelves, making reſtitutions to its continental allies; and the other, a much more hypothetic, or, to ſpeak more correctly, an infinitely more improbable way, by forcing England to it, either by our ſucceſſes at ſea, or by annoying them on their own territory.

When a power which has obtained great advantages in war, does not behave with inſolence, but conſents to appear in a congreſs, it can no longer propoſe its conditions with the ſame pride as in other ſituations, becauſe all the other powers will unite in checking its *hauteur*.

This congreſs will become an epoch in the political ſyſtem of Europe, as deciſive as that of the *treaty of Weſtphalia*. The policy of the Auſtrian cabinet will ſeek to indemnify itſelf. It is probable that the propoſition often ſpoken of by us, of ſecularizing the eccleſiaſtical electorates, will be ſtrenuouſly ſupported by the emperor; but he will uſe every effort to revive his pretenſions to Bavaria. The neutral adverſary which the houſe of Auſtria will find at the congreſs of Berne, will be the king of Pruſſia, who will make his appearance there as a member of the Germanic body, and as the only ſupport that this body can now boaſt. As for us, our policy leads us neither to favour the emperor nor the king of Pruſſia.—The Germanic body, with its unwieldy conſtitution, offers to us great advantages, by preventing that warlike nation, whoſe population far exceeds that of France, from forming into two empires, which would prove dangerous neighbours to us.

From theſe obſervations, it follows, that the peace ſhould be directed by the ſame ſpirit and the ſame views as that of Weſtphalia; that we ſhould be conſtantly the moderators of Europe; and that it ſhould always be our endeavour to ſet bounds both to our own ambition, and to that of our moſt powerful neighbours.

As to England, what is to be aſked of it? Will the reſtitution of every thing that it has taken from Holland, be required? Good; but what are our forces, our armaments, and what our victories? Where are our fleets, and where the means of building them, to enforce ſuch abſolute conditions? What has been the reply by which we have juſtified our new acquiſitions on the continent? Why, our victories there; and England will conſider its naval victories as authoriſing it to retain its acquiſitions.

Has Holland any means of concurring in this general reſtitution, that power which dares not ſend to ſea its fleet, though in readineſs, becauſe it has reaſon to miſtruſt both its ſoldiers and its ſailors. From this, we may judge how it will be able to ſupport its commerce, and what muſt be its weight in the balance of maritime powers.

As to Spain, ſhe is entirely occupied by the care of defending her immenſe poſſeſſions. The ignominious check which ſhe ſuſtained off Cape St. Vincent, ſhould make her timid and miſtruſtful. She will take care not to undertake any offenſive operation, without even a fleet to ſend into the ſouth ſeas, where an Engliſh ſquadron has already ſhewed itſelf.

We muſt not ſuppoſe that England thinks of keeping the whole of the new colonies which ſhe has acquired. Nothing is important or uſeful to her but what enſures her dominion in the Indies. She will reſtore us without much difficulty, the Antilla Iſlands, for ſhe is anxious to concentrate her force, already too much ſpread, and will not imitate Spain, who, by extending her colonial ſyſtem, has weakened every one of her colonies in turn, and even expoſed the centre of its government.

(Tableau de France & de l'Europe.)

General Clarke is named as plenipotentiary at the approaching congreſs.

Maſſena, who aſſiſted at the conferences which took place previous to the ſigning of the preliminaries, and of the treaty of peace with the king of Hungary, ſpeaks in high terms of the frankneſs which the commiſſioner of the emperor employed; and we have no doubt that this power will acknowledge that it can no where find a better ally than France, and that ſhe will even facilitate the negotiations which have been opened.

According to a private letter from Francfort, which is entitled to ſome credit, the court of Vienna has ſent a courier to London, with the moſt earneſt requeſt to the Britiſh court to acquieſce in the conditions ſtipulated by the preliminaries to the treaty of peace. The Britiſh miniſter is preſſed to conſent to the ceſſion of Belgium, or if he will not acquieſce in that, to free the emperor from the engagements which he has contracted with England by former treaties. The cabinet of Vienna at the ſame time declares, that whatever may be the anſwer of that of London, circumſtances are ſtrong than any engagements will oblige his Imperial majeſty to treat for peace with the French republic, on the baſis agreed on by the preliminaries.

We are aſſured, that the king of Pruſſia is very ill, and cannot live long. This circumſtance makes the Directory very circumſpect in their conduct, as they do not know the intentions of his ſucceſſor.

If we may give credit to the journals of Milan, as to the conditions on which Buonaparte will treat with the republic of Venice, they are as follow:

1. The ſetting at liberty all perſons confined on account of opinions, or for their attachment to the French.

2. The evacuation of Terra Firma by all the troops that ſhall exceed the number which was there five months ago.

3. The diſarming of the peaſantry.

4. The puniſhment of thoſe who ſet fire to the houſe of the conſul of Zante, and the rebuilding of the houſe at the expence of the ſenate.

5. The arreſt of the commander who fired on the frigate La Brune, and the payment of the value of the Auſtrian convoy, which, without this act of hoſtility, would have fallen into the power of the captain of the Sybille, commander of the French Flotilla.

BOSTON, *July* 3.

Captain Tilton, from Cadiz, in lat. 45, 28, long. 43, ſpoke the ſhip Phœnix, from Bremen to Baltimore, 35 days out, the captain of which informed him, that he had on board papers, giving information of the French having declared WAR AGAINST AMERICA. [*To this report we give no ſort of credit.*]

Arrived, ſhip Mermaid, Tilton, 55 days from Cadiz.

Captain Tilton paſſed the Britiſh fleet, before Cadiz, and was boarded by the Irreſiſtible; the commander of which informed captain T. that the Spaniſh admiral Maſſaredo, by a flag of the 1ſt May, mentioned the hopes of admiral Jervis being ſoon in Cadiz, in the character of a friend; he alſo informed captain T. in caſe of the prolongation of the war, the Spaniards were determined to riſk another engagement, and that admiral Maſſaredo would be ready in about a month with 30 ſhips of the line; the Britiſh fleet, off Cadiz, is 29 ſail of the line, among them eight three deckers.

The 20th April, two frigates from the Havanna, paſſed the Engliſh fleet, but were afterwards diſcovered by the reconnoitring ſhips, and after a ſhort conteſt, were driven on ſhore—one of them, the Nymph, was got off again, with little damage, on board of which was the famous Mr. Muir, who was dangerouſly wounded in the engagement.

Same day arrived, ſchooner Federal George, Sampſon, of Duxbury, 44 days from Bourdeaux. Spoke nothing—brought no liſt.

July 4.

Extract of a letter from captain Fairfield, of the ſhip Levant of this port, dated Algiers, May 10, 1797.

"I was taken by a Spaniſh privateer and carried into Ceuta, where my ſhip was immediately condemned. The ſentence was read to me in Spaniſh, and only a few words interpreted, ſuch as, "That I was from London, had an Engliſh jack on board, was a d—d Engliſhman," &c. after which I was bid to get out of the room; and underwent a confinement of ten days. At length was ſent here with my crew in order to be exchanged at Gibraltar as Engliſhmen. I have, however, ſince got my liberty, and permiſſion to go to Malaga, and have appealed to the court of Madrid for my ſhip. There is great talk here of war with America. The brig Minerva, Bray, of Philadelphia; and brig Hawk, Hall, of New-York, were alſo condemned at Ceuta. Ship Polly, Bradſhaw, of Salem, brig Diſpatch, Bram, of Philadelphia; brig Two Friends, Howland, of Boſton; and ſhip Three Brothers, Smith, Portland, are condemned at Malaga. Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels are taken as well as American.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 6.

The following papers were communicated to both houſes of congreſs by a meſſage from the preſident, July 3.

AUTHENTIC.

R. Liſton preſents his reſpects to colonel Pickering, ſecretary of ſtate.

When you firſt mentioned to me the ſuſpicions expreſſed by the Spaniſh miniſter reſpecting an expedition ſuppoſed to be preparing on the Lakes with a view to attack the Spaniſh poſts in Louiſiana, I took the liberty of obſerving to you that I had no knowledge of any ſuch preparations, and did not believe that they exiſted.

I have ſince requeſted information on the ſubject from the governor-general of Canada, and from his majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate; and I have authority to aſſure you that no expedition of the nature of that alluded to has been, or is intended by the Britiſh government.—Indeed the impropriety of violating the neutral territory of the United States is an objection of ſufficient magnitude to induce the king's miniſters to reject any ſuch plan, were it ſuggeſted to them.

Philadelphia, 19th June, 1797.

Department of ſtate,
Philadelphia, 1ſt July, 1797.

SIR,

YOUR note of the 19th of the laſt month, alluding to the ſuſpicions expreſſed by the Spaniſh miniſter, reſpecting an expedition ſuggeſted to be preparing at the Lakes againſt the Spaniſh poſts in Louiſiana, I laid before the preſident of the United States, who received great ſatisfaction from your aſſurance, that no ſuch expedition has been, or is intended by the Britiſh government.

Will you permit me to inquire whether you can give any information concerning any other project of an expedition againſt any part of the dominions of Spain, adjacent to the territory of the United States, where, or from whence any co-operation was contemplated? I am aware of the delicacy of this inquiry, but the frankneſs of your verbal anſwer formerly, relating to the alleged expedition from Canada, and the aſſurances in your note above-mentioned, lead me to hope that you will not deem the preſent inquiry improper, and the proof you have uniformly given of reſpect to the rights and intereſts of the United States, authoriſe the further hope that you will feel yourſelf at liberty to communicate any information you poſſeſs, which on this occaſion may concern their tranquillity and welfare; and I beg you to be aſſured that it is on this ground only that I would make the inquiry.

I will add, however, that it is not the reſult of *ſuſpicion*, but of *information* (in which your name is introduced) that ſome project of the kind has been contemplated; and that the means propoſed for carrying it into execution could not but be highly detrimental to the United States.

I have the honour to be,
With great reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Robert Liſton, Eſquire, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty to the United States.

R. Liſton preſents his reſpects to colonel Pickering, ſecretary of ſtate—

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of yeſterday.

In the courſe of laſt winter, ſome perſons did actually propoſe to me a plan for an attack on the Floridas, and the other poſſeſſions of his Catholic majeſty, adjoining to the territories of the United States.

The general outline of the project was, that the expedition ſhould be undertaken by a Britiſh force, ſent by ſea, and ſeconded by a number of men reſident within the limits of the United States, who, I was aſſured, would be willing to join the king's ſtandard, if it were erected on the Spaniſh territory.

I informed the projectors, that I could not give any encouragement to a plan of this nature; and I particularly ſtated two objections to it—the impropriety of

any measure that tended to a violation of the neutrality of the United States, and the inhumanity of calling in the aid of the Indians—a circumstance hinted at in the converſation that had taken place on the ſubject.

I conceived it to be my duty, however, to mention the buſineſs in my correſpondence with my ſuperiors: And I lately received an anſwer, that his majeſty's miniſters did not think proper to give any countenance to the project. The two objections above alluded to (which I had of courſe inſiſted on in my report) are ſtated as ſufficient reaſons for its rejection.

You muſt allow me, Sir, to decline entering into any farther particulars—on the one hand, becauſe, although I have all along ſuſpected that the perſons who propoſed the plan to me, might not improbably be employed by enemies of Great-Britain to endeavour with ſiniſter views to inſinuate themſelves into my confidence; yet as theſe my ſurmiſes may be falſe, I ſhould not be juſtified in betraying the ſecrets of men who may have meant well! and, on the other hand, becauſe however looſe the principles of theſe ſpeculations may have been on the ſubject of the law of nations (as it regards the duties of neutrality) none of them in their intercourſe with me ever expreſſed ſentiments that were in any degree hoſtile to the intereſts of the United States.

Philadelphia, 2d July, 1797.

Mr. Brown,

By inſerting the following you will do juſtice to truth, the public, and yourſelf.

In your Gazette Extra. of this morning, you ſtate that the Britiſh miniſter when applied to by Mr. Blount, "declined giving any deciſive anſwer, but in the mean-time laid the matter before his court—their anſwer muſt have countenanced the procedure."

Now the fact is, that the miniſter, as appears from the ſtatement given under his own hand, expreſsly declined the buſineſs when firſt applied to, and ſtated two reaſons for doing ſo. The firſt, that it would violate the neutrality of the United States; the ſecond, that it would be an act of inhumanity to excite the Indians againſt the peaceable inhabitants of Florida. He, however, thought it beſt to lay the matter, with his objections, before his own government, which expreſsly approved his conduct in declining it, declared his objections ſolid, and ordered him to have nothing to do with the buſineſs.

This is the miniſter's own ſtatement, and it is corroborated by the letter of Mr. Blount, who does not hint that the plan was encouraged by the miniſter, but merely ſays that it was mentioned to him laſt winter. He then ſtates that it was doubtful whether the enterpriſe would be attempted, and that a perſon of conſequence was gone to England on the buſineſs. If the Britiſh government had countenanced the plan, Mr. Blount would have ſpoken of it with more certainty, and if the miniſter or the government had countenanced it, there would have been no need of ſending a perſon of importance to England. The reaſon of ſending this important agent probably was, that it was thought he might ſucceed better with the government than he had done with the miniſter.

All the papers relative to this affair will ſoon appear in print, and then the public will judge for itſelf; but in the mean-time errors ſo important cannot be too ſoon corrected.

A member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Extract of a letter from general S——, dated Baltimore, 4th of July, 1797, to a member of congreſs.

"Captain Sanger 13 days from Port de-Paix, arrived laſt night, ſays, that Sonthonax has ordered all captures and condemnation of American property to ceaſe, in conſequence as was reported of orders from France.—He adds that two or three American veſſels lately taken were liberatad in conformity. Captain Sanger is a very reſpectable man, and ſays I may rely on the truth of his account."

The ſubject of the laſt confidential meſſage, upon which Mr. Sitgreaves reported, was declared to be of a nature proper to be made public. It is of very ſerious import; the whole of the particulars we have not yet been able to learn, but we ſhall ſtate ſuch as have come to our knowledge, and ſuch as will ſhew to our readers, that a very extraordinary correſpondence has lately been carried on between William Blount, a ſenator from the new ſtate of Tenneſſee, and the Britiſh miniſter reſident here.—The following is the copy of a letter from William Blount, to a perſon of the name of Carey, an Indian interpreter, which, together with other particulars, were on Monday laid before both houſes of congreſs by the preſident of the United States:

Colonel King's Iron Works, April 21ſt, 1797.

Dear Carey,

I wiſhed to have ſeen you before I returned to Philadelphia, but I am obliged to return to the ſeſſion of congreſs, which commences on the 15th of May.

Among other things that I wiſhed to have ſeen you about, was the buſineſs captain Chiſholm mentioned to the Britiſh miniſter laſt winter at Philadelpha.

I believe, but am not quite ſure, that the plan then talked of will be attempted this fall; and if it is attempted, it will be in a much larger way than then talked of, and if the Indians act their part, I have no doubt but it will ſucceed. A man of conſequence has gone to England about the buſineſs, and if he makes arrangements as he expects, I ſhall myſelf have a hand in the buſineſs, and probably ſhall be at the head of the buſineſs on the part of the Britiſh; you are, however, to underſtand that it is not yet quite certain that the plan will be attempted, yet you will do well to keep things in a proper train of action in caſe it ſhould be attempted, and to do ſo will require all your management.

I ſay require all your management, becauſe you muſt take care, in whatever you ſay to Rogers, or any body elſe, not to let the plan be diſcovered by Hawkins, Dinſmore, Byers, or any other perſon in the intereſt of the United States or Spain.

If I attempt this plan I ſhall expect to have you and all my Indian country and Indian friends with me; but you are now in good buſineſs, I hope, and you are not to riſk the loſs of it by ſaying any thing that will hurt you until you again hear from me. Where captain Chiſholm is I do not know, I left him in Philadelphia in March, and he frequently viſited the miniſter, and ſpoke upon the ſubject; but I believe he will go into the Creek nation by way of South-Carolina or Georgia. He gave out he was going to England, but I did not believe him. Among things that you may ſafely do, will be to keep up my conſequence with Watts, and the Creeks and Cherokees generally, and you muſt by no means ſay any thing in favour of Hawkins, but as often as you can with ſafety to yourſelf, you may teach the Creeks to believe he is no better than he ſhould be. Any power or conſequence he gets will be againſt our plan. Perhaps Rogers, who has no office to loſe, is the beſt man to give out talks againſt Hawkins. Read the letter to Rogers, and if you think it beſt to ſend it to him, put a wafer in it and forward it to him by a ſafe hand, or perhaps you had beſt ſend for him to come to you, and ſpeak to him, yourſelf reſpecting the ſtate and proſpect of things.

I have adviſed you in whatever you do to take care of yourſelf. I have now to tell you to take care of me too, for a diſcovery of the plan would prevent the ſucceſs, and much injure all parties concerned. It may be that the commiſſioners may not run the line as the Indians expect or wiſh, and in that caſe it is probable the Indians may be taught to blame me for making the treaty.

To ſuch complaints againſt me, if ſuch there are, it may be ſaid by my friends at proper times and places that Doublehead confirmed the treaty with the preſident at Philadelphia, and receives as much as 5000 dollars a year, to be paid to the nation over and above the firſt price; indeed it may with truth be ſaid, that though I made the treaty, that I made it by the inſtructions of the preſident, and in fact it may with truth be ſaid that I was by the preſident inſtructed to purchaſe much more land than the Indians would agree to ſell. This ſort of talk will be throwing all the blame off me upon the late preſident, and as he is now out of office, it will be of no conſequence how much the Indians blame him. And among other things that may be ſaid for me, is, that I was not at the running of the line, and that if I had been it would have been run more to their ſatisfaction. In ſhort you underſtand the ſubject, and muſt take care to give out the proper talks to keep up my conſequence with the Creeks and Cherokees.—Can't Rogers continue to get the Creeks to deſire the preſident to take Hawkins out of the nation, for if he ſtays in the Creek nation, and gets the good will of the nation, he can and will do great injury to our plans.

When you have read this letter over three times, then burn it. I ſhall be at Knoxville in July or Auguſt, when I will ſend for Watts and give him the whiſkey I promiſed him, &c.

WILLIAM BLOUNT.

We are informed that in conſequence of the above letter's coming into the hands of the preſident (in what way we do not at preſent know) application was made to the Britiſh miniſter for information on the ſubject. He at firſt declined giving any, profeſſing an ignorance of the affair; but we underſtand he has ſince acknowledged that application was made to him by ſeveral perſons laſt winter on this buſineſs; that he had laid their plan (a plan it is ſuppoſed for invading the Spaniſh territory from Canada, aided by men enliſted within the United States, and by the Indians) before his government, but that is had declined having any thing to do with the buſineſs. As the Britiſh miniſter conſiders the affair as a delicate one, he declines giving up the names of the perſons concerned. We truſt, however, a little time will diſcover them.

July 7.

Willam Blount took his ſeat in the ſenate yeſterday, as uſual. He read a ſhort addreſs, in which he ſaid he truſted when he came to be heard upon his trial, he ſhould be able to clear himſelf from the charges which he underſtood were to be brought againſt him. We underſtand he was allowed to be heard by council to-morrow, to ſhew why he ought not to be expelled from his ſeat in the houſe.

IN SENATE.

July 6.

Yeſterday Mr. Blount attended in his place as uſual, in conſequence of an order of the ſenate of Wedneſday, and after a motion to inform the preſident and houſe of repreſentatives of the circumſtance, he roſe and read from a paper he had prepared, to avoid miſrepreſentation, his ſentiments on the ſubject of the late ſecret communication—He ſaid that underſtanding an impeachment was to be brought againſt him for the part he was ſuppoſed to have taken in the contrivance of the Britiſh to invade the Spaniſh territory through the United States, he was determined to be ſilent in the preſent ſtage of the buſineſs, not doubting but in the end his character would come out pure, and defeat the malice of his enemies.

Mr. Tazewell was up to move the reduction of the appropriation for the diplomatic corps, on the ground that as Mr. Adams was merely removed from Liſbon to Berlin, and was to return to Liſbon after he had executed his miſſion to the court of Pruſſia, which he ſaid was required by extraordinary circumſtances, he ſaw no reaſon for making proviſion for two miniſters as he imagined the preſident had no intention of appointing a miniſter ad interim to the court of Liſbon. At this moment the preſident pro. tem. (Mr. Jefferſon obtained leave of abſence yeſterday for the remainder of the ſeſſion) put into Mr. Tazewell's hands a communication juſt received from the preſident, in order to ſhew him his miſtake. We heard it from the gallery, and it was to obtain the advice and conſent of the ſenate to his nomination of William Smith of Charleſton (S. C) to be miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Liſbon. This circumſtance, Mr. Tazewell ſaid would induce him to preſs the ſubject, for he was certain that all our difficulties aroſe from our foreign intercourſe, and it was the ſenſe of the ſenate, that our diplomatic corps ought to be reduced inſtead of increaſed. The ſenate, however, retained the appropriation.

The following report was then read by Mr. Roſs:

The committee to whom was referred that part of the preſident's meſſage which relates to a letter purporting to have been written by William Blount, Eſq; one of the ſenators from the ſtate of Tenneſſee, together with the papers accompanying the ſame, having had the ſame under their conſideration beg leave to make a farther report.

That Mr. Blount having declined an acknowledgement or denial of the letter imputed to him; and having failed to appear or give any ſatisfactory explanation reſpecting it, your committee ſent for the original letter which accompanies this report and is in the following words.

(Here the chairman of the committee read Mr. Blount's letter.)

Two ſenators now preſent in the ſenate, have declared to the committee that they are well acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Blount and have no doubt that this letter was written by him, your committee have examined many letters from Mr. Blount to the ſecretary of war, a number of which are herewith ſubmitted as well as the letter addreſſed by Mr. Blount to Mr. Cocke his colleague in the ſenate and to this committee reſpecting the buſineſs now under conſideration; and find them all to be of the ſame hand writing with the letter in queſtion. Mr. Blount has never denied this letter, but on the other hand when the copy tranſmitted to the ſenate was read in his preſence on the 3d inſtant, he acknowledged in this place that he had written a letter to Carey of which he had preſerved a copy, but could not then decide whether the copy read was a true one. Your committee are therefore fully perſuaded that the original letter now produced was written and ſent to Carey by Mr. Blount.

They alſo find that this man, Carey, to whom it was addreſſed, is, to the knowledge of Mr Blount, in the pay and employment of the United States, as their interpreter to the Cherokee nation of Indians, and an aſſiſtant in the public factory at Tellico Block-houſe. That Hawkins, who is ſo often mentioned in this letter as a perſon who muſt be brought into ſuſpicion among the Creeks, and, if poſſible, driven from his ſtation, is the ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the United States among the ſouthern Indians; Dinſmore is agent for the United States in the Cherokee nation; and Byers one of the agents in the public factory at Tellico Block-houſe.

The plan hinted at in this extraordinary letter to be executed under the auſpices of the Britiſh, is ſo capable of different conſtructions and conjectures, that your committee AT PRESENT FORBEAR giving any decided opinion reſpecting it; except that to Mr. Blount's own mind it appeared to be inconſiſtent with the intereſts of the United States and of Spain, and he was therefore anxious to conceal it from both. But when they conſider his attempts to ſeduce Carey from his duty as a faithful interpreter, and to employ him as an engine to alienate the affections and confidence of the Indians from the public officers of the United States reſiding among them; the meaſures he has propoſed to excite a temper which muſt produce the recall or expulſion of our ſuperintendant from the Creek nation; his inſidious advice, tending to the advancement of his own popularity and conſequence, at the expence and hazard of the good opinion which the Indians entertain of this government, and of the treaties ſubſiſting between us and them, your committee have no doubt that Mr. Blount's conduct has been inconſiſtent with his public duty, renders him unworthy of a further continuance of his preſent public truſt in this body, and amounts to a high miſdemeanor.

They therefore unanimouſly recommend to the ſenate an adoption of the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That William Blount, Eſq; one of the ſenators of the United States, having been guilty of a high miſdemeanor, entirely inconſiſtent with his public truſt and duty as a ſenator, be, and he hereby is, expelled from the ſenate of the United States.

It was then propoſed to take up the reſolution—and on the other ſide to poſtpone the further conſideration thereof till to-morrow, which after ſome diſcuſſion, was agreed to.

Mr. Blount, in his place, demanded a copy of the report, and again read the written ſpeech before mentioned—the copy of the report and other papers were ordered.

Mr. Blount then deſired to have counſel, which cauſed a long debate, but it was at length agreed, 19 to 5, that he ſhould be allowed two counſels; three were propoſed by Mr. Blount, but rejected unanimouſly.

The trial was fixed to come on at 11 o'clock this day, in the ſenate chamber.

After which the galleries were cloſed.

June 8.

In the ſenate, yeſterday, the motion for the expulſion of *William Blount*, one of the members of that body, came under diſcuſſion, and Meſſrs. Dallas and Ingerſoll, attended as council in behalf of Mr. Blount. The buſineſs was, however, ſhortened by the determination of the houſe of repreſentatives to impeach him of high crimes and miſdemeanors. About twelve o'clock, the members of the houſe of repreſentatives having juſt entered the chamber, and the council having been ſome time engaged in urging a poſtponement of the queſtion to a future day, having dwelt ſome time upon the effect which a vote of expulſion would probably have upon the trial, on an impeachment which was underſtood was likely to take place, a meſſage was announced from the houſe of repreſentatives, when Mr. Sitgreaves went up to the bar of the houſe, and thus addreſſed the preſident to the following effect:

"Mr. Preſident,

"I am commanded by the houſe of repreſentatives, in their name, and in the name of the people of the United States, at the bar of your houſe, to impeach *William Blount*, a member of the ſenate, and to inform you that they will exhibit, in due time, articles of impeachment againſt him, and make good the ſame. I am alſo commanded to demand that the ſaid William Blount be ſequeſtered from his ſeat in the ſenate, and that order be taken for his appearance to anſwer the charges which they ſhall bring againſt him."

Mr. Sitgreaves having withdrawn, a reſolution was prepared by Mr. Sedgwick, and propoſed to the houſe to the following effect:

"A communication having been received from the houſe of repreſentatives by *Samuel Sitgreaves*, one of their members, that they have determined to impeach *William Blount*, &c. therefore reſolved,

"That the ſaid *William Blount* be, and he is hereby ſequeſtered from his ſeat in the ſenate of the United States;

"That the ſaid William Blount be taken into the cuſtody of the meſſenger of this houſe, and by him ſafely kept, until he ſhall give ſurety for his appearance to the charges to be exhibited againſt him by the houſe of repreſentatives, himſelf in the ſum of 20,000 dollars, and two ſureties in 15,000 dollars each."

This reſolution occaſioned conſiderable debate. Mr. Marſhall ſpoke at conſiderable length againſt the right of the houſe of repreſentatives to impeach a ſenator, as he denied that they could be called officers of the United States. He quoted ſeveral parts of the conſtitution in ſupport of his opinion. He was replied to by Mr. Sedgwick who ſaid that this was not the proper time for conſidering that queſtion, that point would be fully diſcuſſed at the time of trial. Mr. Cocke, from Tenneſſee ſpoke alſo againſt the right of the houſe of repreſentatives thus to interfere with their body. Mr. Reed and Mr. Roſs ſpoke in favour of agreeing to the reſolution. Mr. Tazewell wiſhed the queſtion to be poſtponed for at leaſt one day, as it involved in it a precedent for all future time. Mr. Bingham was willing to agree to the latter part of the reſolution, but the former he truſted would be poſtponed till to-morrow, as it contained a principle of great importance. Mr. Marſhall again ſpoke as to the conſtitutional right of diſplacing a member from his ſeat in this ſtage of the buſineſs, as it was clear by the conſtitution, a perſon could only be removed from office, *after conviction*. Several other members ſpoke for and againſt the motion. At length the queſtion was taken on Mr. Tazewell's motion for a poſtponement, and negatived 14 to 11.

It was then taken on Mr. Bingham's to poſtpone the former part of the reſolution, relative to the member's ſequeſtrating his ſeat, and carried, there being 15 votes in favour of it. The queſtion was then taken on the latter part, and carried, there being 17 votes in favour of it.

Mr. Blount immediately entered into bond for 20,000 dollars, and Pierce Butler, Eſq; and Thomas Blount, Eſq; each of them in bonds of 15,000 dollars as his ſureties.

Mr. Jefferſon has obtained leave of abſence from the ſenate for the remainder of the ſeſſion, and Mr. Bradford is choſen preſident, pro. tem.

For Sale,

A STOUT, healthy negro woman, with 3 female children—She is an excellent Cook, waſhes and irons extraordinary well, has had the ſmall-pox, and will be warranted ſober and honeſt—Sold for no fault whatever, but the immediate want of caſh. Inquire of the ſubſcriber near Piſcataway.

GEORGE R. LEIPER.

July 4, 1797.

For Sale,

A PAIR of likely bay HORSES; they are young, well broke to the harneſs, and may be had upon reaſonable terms.

J. MURRAY.

July 12, 1797.

Mr. DUPRES

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he purpoſes teaching the FRENCH TONGUE; as he flatters himſelf his grammatical knowledge of the Engliſh tongue will enable him to inſtruct them in it as ſoon as any that has hitherto been in this city. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to thoſe that will be pleaſed to favour him with their inſtructions. He will alſo teach gentlemen to play on the violin.

N. B. Any commands left at Mr. Crill's will be punctually attended to.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 17th inſtant, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court,

FORTY-FOUR acres of LAND, more or leſs, called PROCTOR'S FOREST, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near the city of Annapolis, the property of BENJAMIN LUSBY, to ſatisfy debts due JASPER EDWARD TILLY, and others. The ſale to commence, on the premiſes, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 10, 1797.

DR. FENDALL

HAVING arrived in Annapolis, on his way to Baltimore, takes the liberty to intimate to the citizens, that he means to exerciſe his ſkill, in the line of his profeſſion, for a week or two here, and may be ſpoke with at Mr. Wharfe's.

The doctor's knowledge of the natural hiſtory of the human teeth, their adjacent parts, and the diſorders to which they are incident, acquired by aſſiduous attention and unremitted ſtudy, and the experience of an extenſive courſe and ſucceſsful ſeries of practice, for upwards of twenty-two years, will, he hopes, entitle him to the confidence of any, and all of thoſe who wiſh to employ him. He fondly flatters himſelf he has it happily in his power to appeal, without fear, to ſuch as have been his patients, in the ſtates of Maryland, Virginia, &c. for that degree of reputation his conduct, as a dentiſt, may have merited, and given him juſt claim to. The doctor hopes, at leaſt, he is conſidered as entitled to the higheſt grade amongſt thoſe of his profeſſion in this country.

The doctor begs leave to offer to the public his Columbian antiſcorbutic dentifrice, infinitely ſuperior, he thinks, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto uſed for the teeth and gums; it renders the breath ſweet and agreeable, and is a powerful antiſcorbutic, free from any corroſive preparation whatever. This invaluable preparation, which he avers to be truly efficacious, not only for remedying the diſorders of the teeth and gums, but likewiſe, if poſſible, for preventing them, no family (and eſpecially where there are children) ſhould be without, is ſtill ſold, and only by the doctor at this time, for the moderate price of 7/6 a pot, with directions, and to prevent counterfeit and fraud, each pot is covered with a paper, on which is a circular flowery margin, and around the ſame is written (on the inſide) "☞ Dr. Fendall's Columbian Dentifrice," with the doctors ſeal, B. F, impreſſed on wax, in the middle of the circle.

Annapolis, July 13, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the ſubſcriber to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next September term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called CHANEY'S REST, the property of RICHARD PHELPS, late of Anne Arundel county, deceaſed, ſituate and lying on South river, in the county aforeſaid, agreeably to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Port-Tobacco, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of October next.

JOHN BRENT & Co. Port-Tobacco, 2.
James Cookſey, Newport, 3.
Jeremiah and J. Boothe, Boyd's Hole, 2.
Daniel Norris, Maryland Point, 2.
Samuel Mitchell, Bryan-town, 1.
James Waters, Charles county, Maryland, 1.
Samuel Douglaſs, Newport.
William Dye, Charles county, 1.
Charles Sewall, near Port-Tobacco, Maryland, 1.
Baſil Spalding, merchant, Charles county, 1.
Margaret Poſey, Allen's Freſh, do. 1.
John S Haw, Charles county, 1.
Chloe Wheatley, Port-Tobacco, 1.
Ignatius Matthews, Port-Tobacco, Maryland, 1.
Charles Edward and Co. Newport, 1.
Joſeph Berry, Charles county, Maryland, 1.
Wheeler Lewis, Port-Tobacco, 1.
James Doyle, merchant, Newport, 1.
Colonel John Mitchell, Maryland, 1.
N. Blackiock, Charles county, 1.
James A. Corry, Newport, 1.
Major Joſeph Marbury, Charles county, 1.
Richard Brandt, Charles county, 1.
Ignatius Dodſon, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
1ſt July, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Upper-Marlborough, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of September next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

LINGAN BOTELER, 2, Wm. B. Beanes, William Carcard, George P. Greenfield, Richard Humberſtone, Aquilla Hyatt, Richard Hall, George H. Jones, Samuel Jones, C. C. M'Grath, George Plater.

William C. Bithray,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened ſtore in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT COUDEN, where he has received and offers for ſale a complete aſſortment of CHINA, GLASS, and COMMON WARE; likewiſe DRY and WET GOODS of different kinds, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, July 4, 1797.

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the ſubſcriber about the eighth of April, an apprentice boy named JAMES MAR, by trade a tailor. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and will bring him home, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

ISAAC NORFOLK.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of October next.

D. ADDISON, Annapolis.
John Brice, James Brice (2), James Bruce, Annapolis; John Beard, Matthew and John Beard (2), near Annapolis.
The Chancellor of Maryland, John Callahan, John Campbell (2), James Clerk, James Cook, Thomas U. P. Charleton (2), Hodigah Collins, care of Henry Crill, Archd. Chilholm (2), care of Rich. Mackubin, Annapolis; Richard Chew, ſen. major Richard Chew, Herring Bay.
Gabriel Duvall (3), John Davidſon (2), Walter Dorſey, Daniel Dulany (2), John Dorſey, Annapolis.
Geo. Fitzhugh, Annapolis; Jas. Froaſt, Anne-Arundel county; Mr. Fox, Middle Ferry.
John Gwinn (4), John Gaſſaway (3), James Gibbon, care of James Gibbon, John Gibſon, care of Mr. Randall, Annapolis; John Groves, Joſhua Groves, near Annapolis; James Gillingham, Ellicott's Lower Mills.
Samuel Harvey Howard, John Hurſt, Aquila Hall, Annapolis; Samuel Harriſon, ſen. near Pig Point; Richard Harriſon (2), Herring Bay.
The Judges of the General Court.
Mont Langloir (2), Annapolis.
Dr. William Murray, care of Dr. James Murray, Richard Mackubin (2), Ann Murrow, Gilbert Murdock (2), Annapolis; William Mackubbin, Patapſco Neck.
Mr. O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis.
Samuel Peacoe, Thomas Power, Annapolis; Johanna Plummer, Weſt river.
Allen Quynn (2), Annapolis.
The Regiſter of the Chancery Court, Henry Ridgely, 3d, Thomas Reeder, Annapolis.
Vachel Stevens (2), Robt. Smith, George Starck, Ignatius Shorter, Annapolis; Miſs Storie, care of Jno. Waſteneſs, Weſt river.
Philip Thomas (2), Richard Tootell (2), Judith Trigs.
John C. Weems, Annapolis; Mrs. Waſteneys, Herring Bay; John Weems, jun. George Whips, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

July 1, 1797.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tueſday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purſe, for three and four years old. Any perſon not a member may ſtart a horſe on paying two ſhillings in the pound entrance, and to ſtart each day preciſely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requeſted to meet at Mr Wharfe's at 11 o'clock on the firſt day's race.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Bridge-Hill, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tueſday the 13th of June laſt, a negro man named SAM, a carpenter and ſawyer by trade, he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, ſtout and well made, has very thick lips and very large feet, about 35 years of age, and is left handed; had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, a ſhort round jacket with ſleeves, made of country cloth the colour of the wool, with a variety of other cloaths. Whoever takes up and delivers the ſaid negro to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. It is ſuppoſed he will make for Frederick or Waſhington county, in ſearch of a negro woman ſold there laſt ſpring to a Mr. ROBERT BARNET.

July 5, 1797. C. STEUART.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, to JOHN GASSAWAY, who is authoriſed to receive the ſame, in order that the debts may be aſcertained, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment, to

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Adminiſtratrix.

Warning to Treſpaſſers.

I WILL pay any man twenty dollars who will, in a court of juſtice, teſtify againſt every perſon that may be found cutting on, or carrying off, timber, wood or bruſh, from Primroſe Hill plantation, as I am fully determined to proſecute all ſuch offenders to the utmoſt extent and ſeverity of the law.

JOHNSON M. O'REILEY.

Annapolis, June 10, 1797.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ISAAC MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

SARAH ANNE MAYO, Executrix.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very ſuitable for cloſe lots. Apply to

W. ALEXANDER.

Anne-Arundel county, St. James's parish, June 14, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the ſubſcriber to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, in court ſitting, at the next September term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called CLAREY'S HOPE, of which the ſubſcriber is ſeized, ſituate and lying on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, according to the proviſions of an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN PARRISH, by his guardian
SARAH PARRISH.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 29th day of July next, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the honourable the judges of the General Court of the Weſtern Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCELS and BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to ſatisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The ſale to commence, on the premiſes, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

June 14, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice to all perſons intereſted, that he intends to apply to Charles county court, at next Auguſt term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called BOARMAN'S MANOR, and alſo to mark and bound the part of the ſaid tract of land called BOARMAN'S MANOR, of which the ſubſcriber is ſeized.

JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, Charles county, June 12, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Annapolis, without any provocation, on Saturday the 3d of June, 1797, an apprentice lad named JOHN LOCKEY, by trade a ſhoemaker, about nineteen years and a half of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, ſlender made, with long red hair, and freckled face, when ſpoke to has a down look, and thin viſage; he can read and write; had on a nankeen ſailor's jacket and trouſers, and a white jacket ſprigged with ſilver, and one ditto with a ſilver cord in it, and one ſtriped jacket, two ruffled bolom ſhirts, black hat, and long quartered pumps, and a French watch in his pocket. He is a good workman at both men an' womens ſhoes; he may probably change his name to avoid detection. Whoever ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

All perſons are forewarned harbouring ſaid ungrateful fellow at their peril.

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, Maryland.

Patowmack Company.

THE ſtockholders in the additional capital of the Patowmack Company, are requeſted to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each ſhare by them held, to Wm. Hartſhorne, treaſurer, on or before the 15th day of next month.

TOBIAS LEAR, Preſident.
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
JOHN MASON,
} Directors.

June 6.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, two negro women and one child, one committed on June 6th by the name of SALL, with a ſmall girl child, who ſays that ſhe belongs to SAMUEL BELL, of Cumberland county, ſhe is of a tall ſlender make; her cloathing is a calico jacket and petticoat, and oſnabrig ſhift. DINAH DAVIS, committed on June 12, who ſays ſhe belongs to JESSE ELLEGANT, of Montgomery county; her cloathing is a ſtriped jacket and petticoat and oſnabrig ſhirt. Their maſters are deſired to take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

June 12, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extenſive aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſelected in the moſt careful manner; alſo GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for ſale, at their ſtore, on the moſt reaſonable terms for cash, or on a ſhort credit, to their punctual cuſtomers. They return their ſincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their conſtant cuſtomers, for paſt favours, and hope by their ſtrict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All thoſe who are indebted to them by bond or note of conſiderable time ſtanding, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame, and thoſe who are in arrears on open account of more than twelve months ſtanding, are hereby required to cloſe them by paying up the ſame, or giving bond or note, with approved ſecurity, if required. Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt may expect that ſuits will commence againſt them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 22, 1797.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day conſtituted their board, purſuant and agreeably to the ſaid treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to buſineſs accordingly; and they deſire that all claims under the ſaid article (which ſo far as the ſame deſcribes the caſes thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their ſecretary without delay.

They further deſire that all ſuch claims may not only ſtate in what manner the ſeveral caſes come within the deſcription of the ſaid article, but alſo, ſpecially ſet forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants reſpectively undertake to ſubſtantiate the ſame.

Extract from the ſaid article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers Britiſh mer-
"chants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects, that debts
"to a conſiderable amount, which were *bona fide*
"contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to
"them by citizens or inhabitants of the United
"States; and that, by the operation of various law-
"ful impediments ſince the peace, not only the full
"recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, but
"alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been in
"ſeveral inſtances impaired and leſſened; ſo that by
"the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, the
"Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain and actually
"have and receive full and adequate compenſation
"for the loſſes and damages which they have there-
"by ſuſtained: It is agreed that in all ſuch caſes,
"where full compenſation for ſuch loſſes and da-
"mages cannot, for whatever reaſon, be actually ob-
"tained, had, and received by the ſaid creditors,
"in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States
"will make full and complete compenſation for the
"ſame to the ſaid creditors: but it is diſtinctly under-
"ſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes
"only as have been occaſioned by the lawful impe-
"diments aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes oc-
"caſioned by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors, or other
"cauſes, as would equally have operated to produce
"ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not exiſted;
"nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have been occaſion-
"ed by the manifeſt delay or negligence, or wilful
"omiſſion of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Commiſſioners Office*, No. 3, South Sixth-Street, May 29th, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horſes and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Iſland and Talbot county, on the Eaſtern ſhore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay ſide, in Talbot county, oppoſite to Weſt river, runs to Weſt river and there abouts. As this is by far the moſt convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eaſton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, and will be attended with much leſs expence than any other paſſage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greateſt attention, in order to give every ſatisfaction in our power to thoſe that will pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of ſaid county, ſhe is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on cloſe examination you may diſcover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when ſhe left my ſervice was ſtriped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waiſtcoat is of courſe white country cloth, bound round with red, but as ſhe has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected ſhe will change as may beſt ſuit her own purpoſe; I do expect ſhe has obtained a forged paſs for her freedom, and that ſhe is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1796.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on Wedneſday, the 5th inſtant, two ſlaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a ſtreight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of ſix feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowiſh complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the uſe of tools in almoſt any work; laws well at the whip ſaw, about thirty years of age, when he ſpeaks quick he ſtammers a little in his ſpeech. TOM, a ſtout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dreſs at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is ſuppoſed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furniſhed with paſſes from others, they will not be at a loſs for them, but upon proper examination may be diſcovered to be forged. Their people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. Whoever will take up and ſecure the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, ſo that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act paſſed by the legiſlature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

"AND be it enacted, that the ſaid directors, or
"any two of them, ſhall and may require
"any ſum or ſums of money, in equal proportion,
"from each and every proprietor, as may from time
"to time be neceſſary for carrying on the building
"of the ſaid bridge, and, after giving three months
"public notice, it ſhall and may be lawful for the
"directors to ſue for and recover, in the name of the
"company, ſuch unpaid requiſition, with all coſts and
"charges incidental thereto, and legal intereſt thereon
"from the time the ſame ſhall have been paid;
"and the neglect or refuſal to pay any ſuch requi-
"ſition, after public notice ſhall have been given at
"leaſt for three months in all the news papers herein
"before enumerated, ſhall have the effect to forfeit
"all preceding payments made on the ſhare or ſhares
"ſo neglected or refuſed to be paid, to the uſe and
"benefit of the company."

The above extract is publiſhed for the information of ſuch of the ſtockholders as have not complied with the requiſitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1ſt Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1ſt Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1ſt Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertiſement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect againſt all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treaſurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the ſouth ſide of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about ſix or ſeven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the ſaid land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, ſpars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the above land may be informed of its ſituation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premiſes by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate poſſeſſion will be given, with an indiſputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-ſeven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is ſituate between two and three miles from this city. There are ſeveral very beautiful ſituations and proſpects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overſeer's houſe, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has alſo ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

A Stray Horſe.

THERE is at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Governor's Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, paces, trots and gallops, has a blaze down his face, branded on his near buttock with the letter G. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN COWMAN, Senior.

May 12, 1797.

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